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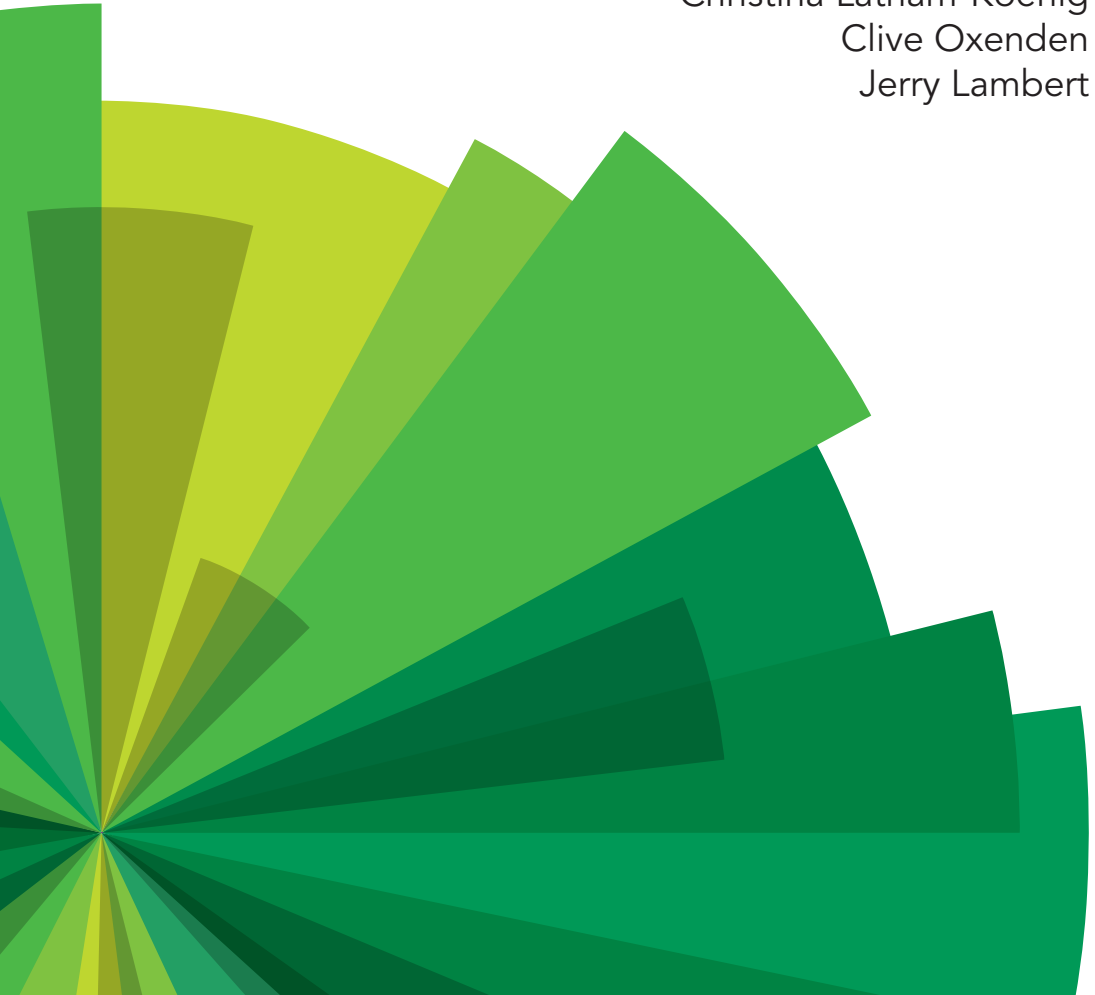
fourth edition

# English File

**B1**

**POCKET BOOK**  
for speakers of Spanish

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# Grammar

## 1A Present simple and continuous, action and non-action verbs

### Remember the use of auxiliary verbs in questions.

- ¿Dónde vives? = Where do you live? NOT Where you live?  
¿Qué están haciendo? = What are they doing? NOT What they doing?

### Adverbs of frequency go before the main verb and after *be*.

- Siempre desayuno café y tostadas. = I always have toast and coffee for breakfast.  
NOT Always I have ...  
Los billetes suelen ser más baratos por internet. = The tickets are usually cheaper on the internet.  
NOT The tickets usually are ...

### Expressions of frequency usually go at the end of the sentence or phrase.

- Salgo a correr dos veces a la semana. = I go running twice a week. NOT I go twice a week running.  
Todos los días le llama su madre. = His mother calls him every day. NOT Every day his mother calls him.

### Don't forget to use the present continuous for actions now or around now.



- ¿Qué buscas ahora?  
= What are you looking for now?  
NOT What do you look for now?

- ¿Estás leyendo algún buen libro en este momento? = Are you reading any good books at the moment?  
NOT Do you read ...?  
Esta semana trabajo en Madrid. = I'm working in Madrid this week. NOT I work ...  
¿A quién esperas? = Who are you waiting for? NOT Who do you wait for?

## PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the -s of the third person singular in present simple.

Use /ɪz/ for verbs ending in the sounds /s, z, ʃ, tʃ, dʒ, ks/.

watches /wɒtʃɪz/ judges /dʒʌdʒɪz/ mixes /mɪksɪz/ realizes /ˈrɪəlaɪzɪz/

Use /s/ for verbs ending in the sounds /p, t, k, f/.

hopes /həʊps/ hates /heɪts/ looks /lʊks/ laughs /lɑːfs/

Use /z/ for all other verbs, including verbs that end in a vowel sound.

agrees /əˈɡriːz/ depends /dɪˈpendz/ comes /kʌmz/  
lives /lɪvz/ calls /kɔːlz/

## 1B Future forms

**Remember you can use *going to* + infinitive for predictions, especially when you have some definite evidence.**

A ¿Cómo van?

A What's the score?

B Tres a cero. Quedan diez minutos.

B Three nil. Ten minutes left.

A ¡Qué bien! Van a llegar a la final.

A Great! They're going to get to the final.

**Spanish often uses the present simple for future arrangements when English uses the present continuous.**

Mi sobrina se casa en agosto.

= My niece is getting married in August. NOT ~~My niece gets married / marries~~ in August.

Vienen en diciembre, así que necesitarán ropa de abrigo.

= They're coming in December so they'll need warm clothes. NOT ~~They come~~ ...

**Remember to use *going to* + infinitive for future plans and intentions.**

Escucha. Te voy a contar un secreto.

= Listen. I'm going to tell you a secret. NOT ~~Listen. I tell~~ ...

¿Qué vas a ponerte para la boda?

= What are you going to wear for the wedding? NOT ~~What do you wear~~ ... ?

**Use *will* + infinitive when you make instant decisions, offers, promises, or guesses and predictions.**

A Voy a sacar al perro.

A I'm going to take the dog out.

B Voy contigo.

B I'll go with you. (instant decision)

A Estoy cansado y tengo que hacer la compra.

A I'm tired and I've got to do the shopping.

B Ya te la hago yo.

B I'll do it for you. (offer)

A ¿Por qué no vienes a cenar el viernes?

A Why don't you come for supper on Friday?

B Déjame pensarlo y te llamo mañana.

B Let me think about it and I'll ring you tomorrow. (promise)

A Vamos a ver *El Rey León* en Madrid.

A We're going to see *The Lion King* in Madrid.

B ¿Ah sí? Te va a encantar.

B Really? You'll love it! (prediction)

**Use *shall* with *I* and *we* for offers and suggestions when they are questions.**

A ¡Uf, cuánto pesa esto!

A Wow, this is heavy!

B ¿Te ayudo?

B Shall I help you with it? (offer)

A El mes que viene es el cumpleaños de Alba.

A It's Alba's birthday next month.

B ¿Le compramos una cámara?

B Shall we get her a camera? (suggestion)

## 2A Present perfect and past simple

The present perfect describes past experiences when we don't say exactly when they happened. It is similar to the *pretérito perfecto compuesto* in Spanish.

A He ido a Polonia varias veces. A I've been to Poland several times.

B ¿Y has estado en Rusia? B And have you been to Russia?

A Una vez. A Once.

We often use the present perfect with *ever* (*alguna vez*) in [?] or *never* (*nunca*) [-]. Remember to put *ever* / *never* before the main verb.

¿Has perdido el avión alguna vez? = Have you ever missed your flight? NOT Have you missed your flight ever?

No han estado nunca en Roma. = They've never been to Rome. NOT They've not been never to Rome.

Spanish *acabar de* + infinitivo = English *just* + present perfect. We put *just* before the main verb.

Acaban de ganar la lotería. = They've just won the lottery. NOT Just they have won the lottery.

*already* in [+] = *ya* in Spanish. It goes before the main verb.

Ya he terminado los ejercicios. = I've already finished the exercises.  
NOT Already I've finished the exercises.

*yet* in [?] = *ya* in Spanish. It goes at the end of the phrase.

¿Ya han llegado? = (Have they arrived yet)? NOT Yet they have arrived?

*yet* in [-] = *todavía* or *aún* in Spanish. *Yet* goes at the end of the phrase.

Aún no los hemos visto. = We haven't seen them yet. NOT Yet we haven't seen them.

We use the past simple for finished past actions when the time is mentioned or understood.



He recibido su correo electrónico = I received your email this morning. NOT Have received your email this morning.

¿A qué hora llegaste a casa a noche? = When did you get home last night?

### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the ending of regular past participles.

Use /ɪd/ for verbs ending in the sounds /t, d/.

hated /**heɪtɪd**/

waited /**weɪtɪd**/

needed /**niːdɪd**/

Use /t/ for verbs ending in the sounds /p, k, f, s, ks, ʃ, tʃ/.

hoped /**həʊpt**/

worked /**wɜːkt**/

laughed /**lɑːft**/

mixed /**mɪkst**/

missed /**mɪst**/

wished /**wɪʃt**/

watched /**wɒtʃt**/

Use /d/ for all other verbs, including verbs that end in a vowel sound.

called /**kɔːld**/

married /**ˈmærid**/

played /**pleɪd**/

## 2B Present perfect + *for* / *since*; present perfect continuous

**Remember to use the present perfect with *for* and *since* to talk about something which started in the past and is still true now.**

Vivo en Málaga desde hace 14 años. = I've lived in Málaga for 14 years. NOT I live ...

Trabajamos juntos desde el 2008. = We've worked together since 2008. NOT We work together since 2008.

¿Desde cuándo conoces a Rafa? = How long have you known Rafa? NOT How long do you know Rafa?

**Don't confuse *for* and *since*.**

Hace veinte años que lo hago así. = I've done it like that for 20 years. NOT ... since 20 years.

Lleva desde el martes pasado en el hospital. = He's been in hospital since last Tuesday. NOT ... for last Tuesday.

**Use *How long*...? when you ask about an unfinished period of time.**

¿Cuánto tiempo llevan en Nueva York? = How long have they been in New York?  
NOT How much time have they been in New York?

**We don't usually use *since* with *ago* with the present perfect.**

Trabaja con nosotros desde hace muchos años. = He's worked with us for many years.  
NOT ... since many years ago.

**Use the present perfect continuous for actions that have just finished and have visibly present results.**

A Pareces cansado.

B Sí, he estado trabajando toda la tarde para terminar un proyecto importante.

A You look tired.

B Yes, I've been working all afternoon to finish an important project.



**Spanish *llevar* + *expresión de tiempo* + *gerund* is like the present perfect continuous with *for* / *since*.**

Llevo estudiando inglés desde que tenía seis años. = I've been studying English since I was six.

Llevan tres años saliendo juntos. = They've been going out together for three years.



### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the /v/ in the contracted form of *have*.

I've lived      you've been crying      we've been waiting      they've been going out

Remember not to stress the preposition *for*.

for six weeks      for hours      for many years

### 3A Comparatives and superlatives: adjectives and adverbs

**Remember that regular adjectives make the comparative form by adding -er.**

El otro coche es más barato.

= The other car is cheaper. NOT ... more-  
cheap.

España es más grande que Alemania.

= Spain is bigger than Germany. NOT Spain is  
more big than Germany.

**Be careful with one-syllable adjectives ending in -ed.**

La gente está más estresada ahora que  
hace 10 años.

= People are more stressed now than 10 years  
ago. NOT People are stresseder now than  
10 years ago.

**Remember that *tan ... como* is *as ... as* in English.**

España es casi tan grande como Francia.

= Spain is almost as big as France.  
NOT ... so big as France.

No hay tanta gente como el año pasado.

= There aren't as many people as last year.  
NOT There aren't so many people ...

Puedes ir tantas veces como quieras.

= You can go as often as you want.  
NOT You can go how often like you want.

**Remember to use the object pronouns after *than* or *as*.**

Mis hermanas son mayores que yo.

= My sisters are older than me. NOT ... older than I.

Es tan listo como ella.

= He's as clever as her. NOT He's as clever as she.

**Remember that *igual que* = *the same as*.**

¿Tu cámara es igual que la mía!

= Your camera is the same as mine! NOT Your  
camera is the same than mine!

**Remember to use adverbs when comparing two actions.**



¿Puede hablar un poco más despacio?

= Can you speak a bit more slowly? NOT Can you  
speak a bit more slow?

No nado tan rápido como mi hermana.

= I don't swim as fast as my sister. NOT I don't  
swim so fast as my sister.

**Remember to use the -est or most + adjective to compare people, things or actions with all of their group.**

La forma más cómoda de  
viajar por España es el AVE.

= The most comfortable way to travel in  
Spain is the AVE. NOT The more comfortable ...

Mi mejor alumna nunca ha  
estado en el Reino Unido.

= My best student has never been to the UK.

**After superlatives we use *in* before a place, not *of*.**

Ávila es la capital de provincia  
más alta de España.

= Ávila is the highest provincial capital in Spain.  
NOT ... of Spain.

#### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the rhythm of comparatives and superlatives.

Spain's bigger than Germany.

Madrid is more expensive than Segovia.

Spain is as big as France.

Go as often as you want.

Come as quick as you can.

Your camera is the same as mine!

It's the highest peak in Spain.

## 3B Articles: a / an, the, no article

**Remember to use a / an the first time we mention a person / thing, when you say what somebody does, when you say what something is, and in exclamations with What ... !.**

¡Mira! Un coche eléctrico!  
Quiero uno.

= Look! An electric car. I want one.

Mi amigo es ingeniero.

= My friend is an engineer. NOT My friend is engineer.

Es un lápiz de memoria.

= It's a memory stick.

¡Qué día tan horrible!

= What an awful day! NOT What awful day!

**Don't forget to put a / an before singular countable nouns.**

Me gusta el piso, pero  
no tiene garaje.

= I like the flat but it hasn't got a garage. NOT Hike the flat  
but it hasn't got garage.

**Don't use the with plural and uncountable nouns when speaking in general.**

Los políticos ganan demasiado.

= Politicians earn too much. NOT The politicians  
earn too much.

Me gustan los perros. Tengo dos.

= I like dogs, I've got two. NOT Hike the dogs ...

Nos gusta trabajar en el turismo.

= We enjoy working in tourism. NOT We enjoy  
working in the tourism.

**Don't use the with work, school or church after at / to / from.**

Voy a trabajar a pie.

= I walk to work. NOT I walk to the work.

Los niños están en la escuela.

= The children are at school. NOT The children  
are at the school.

**Don't use the before next / last + day, week or with the days of the week.**

¿Estás libre el sábado que viene?

= Are you free next Saturday? NOT ... the next  
Saturday?

Fuimos a León el fin de  
semana pasado.

= We went to León last weekend. NOT We went  
... the last weekend.

La semana que viene bajarán  
las temperaturas.

= Temperatures will fall next week.  
NOT ... the next week.

Los miércoles solemos  
comer fuera.

= On Wednesdays we usually eat out.  
NOT On the Wednesdays ...



### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of *the*.

/ðə/ cinema    /ðə/ library    /ðə/ bank

but

/ði/ airport    /ði/ idea    /ði/ umbrella

## 4A Obligation and prohibition: *have to*, *must*, *should*

**Remember that *have to* + infinitive is more common for general external obligations (rules and laws) and *must* + infinitive is more common for specific personal obligations.**

- Tengo que llevar uniforme en mi colegio. = I have to wear a uniform at my school.  
 ¿Los ciclistas tienen que llevar casco en España? = Do cyclists have to wear a helmet in Spain?  
 ¡Tenemos que intentar llegar a casa de Paula a puntuales! = We must try to arrive at Paula's on time!  
 Tengo que ver la nueva película de Almodovar's. Me han dicho que es fantástica. = I must see Almodovar's new film. I've heard it's brilliant.

**Don't confuse *don't have to* and *mustn't*. They have very different meanings. *Don't have to* is like *no tener que* in Spanish. *Mustn't* is like *no deber*.**

- No tienes que pagar nada. Es gratis. = You don't have to pay anything. It's free. NOT You mustn't pay anything. It's free.  
 No debes hacer eso. Es ilegal. = You mustn't do that. It's illegal. NOT You don't have to do that. It's illegal.  
 No debes fumar en los edificios públicos. = You mustn't smoke in public buildings. NOT You don't have to smoke in public buildings.  
 Cuando estoy de vacaciones, no tengo que contestar los correos electrónicos. = I don't have to answer my emails when I'm on holiday. NOT I mustn't answer my emails ...

**Remember that *should* is not as strong as *have to* / *must*.**

- Tienes que ser puntual. = You have to be punctual. NOT You should be ...  
 Pareces cansado. Deberías tomarte unas vacaciones. = You look tired. You should take a holiday. NOT You look tired. You have to / must take ...

**Don't use *to* with *must* or *should*.**



- ¡Tengo que ir al dentista! = I must go to the dentist! NOT I must to go ...  
 Deberías escuchar con más atención. = You should listen more carefully. NOT You should to listen ...

### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the the pronunciation of *have to*, *should*, and *must*.

I **have to** go /hævtə 'gəʊ/. We **should** go /ʃʊd 'gəʊ/.

She **has to** go /hæstə 'gəʊ/. We **must** go /mʌs 'gəʊ/.



## 4B Ability and possibility: *can, could, be able to*

In Spanish we use the verb *saber* and *poder* for speaking about ability and possibility. In English we use *can* for both.

- ¿Sabes nadar? = Can you swim?  
¿Sabes reparar un pinchazo? = Can you mend a puncture?  
¿Puedes repararme este reloj? = Can you mend this watch for me?

**Don't confuse *can* and *may*.**

- ¿Puede volver esta tarde? = Can you come back this afternoon? NOT May you come back this afternoon?  
Puede que vuelva esta tarde. = She may come back this afternoon – I'm not sure.  
No estoy seguro. NOT She can come back this afternoon – I'm not sure.  
Desde la torre puedes ver la ciudad entera. = You can see the whole city from the tower.  
NOT You may see the whole city from the tower.

**Remember not to put *to* after *can* or *could*.**

- Sabe hablar polaco y ruso. = She can speak Polish and Russian. NOT She can to speak Polish and Russian.



- No nos podían oír por culpa de la música.  
= They couldn't hear us because of the music.  
NOT They couldn't to hear us ...

The Spanish verb *poder* can be used in any tense. *Can* is a modal verb and only has a present form (*can / can't*) and a past or conditional form (*could / couldn't*). Remember to use *be able to* + infinitive for all other tenses.

- Al finalizar el curso, podrán hablar inglés con fluidez. = By the end of the course, you'll be able to speak English fluently. NOT ... you'll can speak English fluently.  
Aún no he podido probarlo. = I haven't been able to try it yet. NOT Haven't could try it yet.

**We sometimes use *be able to* instead of *can* or *could* if we want to be more formal.**

- Como indico en mi currículum, hablo cinco idiomas con soltura. = As I say in my cv, I am able to speak five languages fluently.  
Por desgracia, sus amigos no pudieron ayudarles. = Unfortunately, their friends weren't able to help them.



### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the rhythm of positive and negative sentences with *can / could*.

- I can /kən/ swim. He can /kən/ go.  
We could /kʊd/ win. They could /kʊd/ come.  
I can't /kɑːnt/ swim. He can't /kɑːnt/ go.  
We couldn't /kʊdnt/ win. They couldn't /kʊdnt/ come.

## 5A Past tenses: simple, continuous, perfect

Use the past simple for finished events when we say, ask, or know when they happened.

Mis padres se conocieron en Cuba y se enamoraron locamente. = My parents met in Cuba and fell madly in love with each other. NOT ~~My parents meet in Cuba and fall madly in love with each other.~~

The Spanish *pretérito imperfecto* often corresponds to the past simple in English.

¿Crees que Nadal jugaba mejor cuando le entrenaba mejor su tío? = Do you think that Nadal played better when his uncle trained him? NOT ~~Do you think Nadal was playing better when his uncle was training him?~~

En mi segundo año en la universidad apenas iba a clase. = In my second year at university I hardly went to class. NOT ~~... I was hardly going to class.~~

We use the Spanish *pretérito pluscuamperfecto* in the same way the past perfect is used in English.

Cuando llegué a casa, ya te habías marchado al trabajo. = When I got home you'd already left for work.

Be careful when using narrative tenses together.

Mientras estábamos cenando, se fue la luz dos veces. = While we were having supper, the light went out twice. NOT ~~... the light has gone out twice.~~

Había una pareja en el tren que iba a Port Aventura. = There was a couple on the train who were going to Port Aventura. NOT ~~There was a couple on the train who went to Port Aventura.~~

Recuerdo que <sup>1</sup>era una tarde gris de octubre. <sup>2</sup>Hacía frío y <sup>3</sup>llovía sin cesar. Mi mujer <sup>4</sup>se había ido a una reunión, así que <sup>5</sup>estaba solo en casa. De repente, <sup>6</sup>oí un ruido en la cocina. No <sup>7</sup>era mi mujer, obviamente, y el perro <sup>8</sup>estaba dormido a mis pies. No <sup>9</sup>sabía qué hacer – si bajar a investigar, o si llamar directamente a la policía. El mes anterior <sup>10</sup>habían entrado en la casa de un vecino. Durante unos minutos no <sup>11</sup>hice nada, y <sup>12</sup>volví a lo que <sup>13</sup>estaba escribiendo, pero al final <sup>14</sup>sentí la necesidad de bajar a la cocina y ...

I remember that it <sup>1</sup>was a grey October afternoon. It <sup>2</sup>was cold and it <sup>3</sup>was raining non-stop. My wife <sup>4</sup>had gone to a meeting, so I <sup>5</sup>was alone in the house. Suddenly, I <sup>6</sup>heard a noise in the kitchen. It obviously <sup>7</sup>wasn't my wife, and the dog <sup>8</sup>was asleep at my feet. I <sup>9</sup>didn't know what to do – whether to go down and investigate or whether to ring the police straight away. The previous month earlier they <sup>10</sup>had broken into a neighbour's house. For a little while I <sup>11</sup>didn't do anything, and I <sup>12</sup>returned to what I <sup>13</sup>was writing, but in the end I <sup>14</sup>felt the need to go down to the kitchen and ...



### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the rhythm of the past continuous and the past perfect. Don't stress the auxiliary verbs.

we were having supper

what I was writing

my wife had gone out

they were going to the coast house

you'd left for work

they'd broken into a

## 5B Past and present habits and states

The Spanish *pretérito imperfecto* sometimes corresponds to the English *used to* + infinitive when we are referring to a past habit.

Antes hacía mucho más deporte.  
= I used to do a lot more sport.  
NOT I was doing a lot more sport.



Cuando era niño, tomábamos las vacaciones de verano en septiembre.

= When I was a child we used to have our summer holidays in September. NOT When I was a child we were having our holidays in September.

The Spanish *pretérito imperfecto* can also be expressed by the past simple and an adverb of frequency.

Cuando vivía en Vigo, a menudo iba a la playa por la tarde.

= When I lived in Vigo I often went to the beach in the afternoon. NOT ... often was going to the beach ...

Remember that *used to* refers only to past habits and states. We use *usually* or *normally* when we want to refer to present habits.

Suelo hacer la compra los sábados.

= I usually do the shopping on Saturdays. NOT I use to do the shopping in Saturdays.

Spanish *ya no* is similar to English *not ... any more* / *any longer*.

Antes salía a navegar, pero ya no.

= He used to go sailing, but he doesn't any more.

Antes toda la familia se reunía en otoño para hacer sidra, pero ya no.

= The whole family used to get together in the autumn to make cider, but they don't any longer.

Be careful with *be used to* (sth / doing sth) and *get used to* (sth / doing sth).

Los bomberos están acostumbrados a trabajar en situaciones de peligro.

= Firemen are used to working in dangerous situations.

Cuando vives en la ciudad, te acostumbras al ruido.

= When you live in the city you get used to the noise.

Cuando te marchas a vivir en otra cultura, te tienes que acostumbrar a ver las cosas de otra manera.

= When you go and live in another culture you have to get used to seeing things differently.



### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the 's' in *used to*.

used to /ju:stə/

he used to /ju:stə/ go sailing

Be careful with the pronunciation of the 's' in *get used to* / *be used to*.

get used to /ju:ztə/

be used to /ju:ztə/

you get used to /ju:ztə/ the silence

they're used to /ju:ztə/ working

## 6A Passive (all tenses)

**Spanish often uses a reflexive verb where English uses a passive.**

Por desgracia, en España se doblan todas las películas extranjeras.

= Sadly in Spain all foreign films are dubbed.

El mejor turrón se hace en Alicante.

= The best turrón is made in Alicante.

**Spanish also uses an impersonal third person where English uses a passive.**

Me están reparando el coche.

= My car 's being repaired.



Les dieron dinero para la boda.

= They were given money for the wedding.

Te esperarán en el aeropuerto y te llevarán directamente al hotel.

= You 'll be met at the airport and you 'll be taken straight to your hotel.

**Remember to use the correct form of be.**

My camera is being repaired. NOT My camera is been repaired.

The DVD hasn't been released. NOT The DVD hasn't be released.

The film won't be released until next year. NOT The film won't being released until next year.

A lot of films are subtitled. NOT A lot of films is subtitled.

**Don't confuse by and for.**

El puente fue diseñado por Calatrava. = The bridge was designed by Calatrava.

NOT ... for Calatrava.

**Be careful with the word order with the passive.**

Hoy en día las redes sociales se usan para todo.

= Today social networks are used for everything. NOT Today are used social networks for everything.

Aquí se celebra una fiesta todos los años. = A fiesta is held here every year. NOT Here is held a fiesta every year.

### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of irregular past participles.

become /bɪ'kʌm/

come /kʌm/

rung /rʌŋ/

swum /swʌm/

begun /bɪ'gʌn/

drunk /drʌŋk/

shut /ʃʌt/

won /wʌn/

broken /'brʊkən/

grown /grəʊn/

sold /səʊld/

told /təʊld/

chosen /'tʃɔʊzn/

known /nəʊn/

thrown /θrəʊn/

woken /'wəʊkən/

## 6B Modals of deduction: *might*, *can't*, *must*

Spanish *poder que + subjuntivo* is similar to English *may / might + infinitive*.

Pregúntale a David. Puede que lo sepa.

= Ask David. He might know. NOT Ask David. It can that he knows.



Pruébate éstos. Puede que te queden mejor.

= Try these. They might fit you better.

NOT Try these. It can be that they fit you better.

**Don't use *can* instead of *may / might*.**

A ¿Quién es el chico tan guapo que está hablando con Paula?

A Who's the good-looking man that's talking to Paula?

B No lo sé. Puede que sea su hermano.

B I don't know. It might be her brother.  
NOT It can be her brother.

**Remember to use *can't* + infinitive when something is impossible / not true.**

No puede ser su marido. No está casada.

= It can't be her husband. She's not married.

Una copia no puede ser mejor que el original. = A copy can't be better than the original.

**Spanish *debe de + infinitive* is like English *must + infinitive*.**

Las llaves deben de estar en el coche.

= The keys must be in the car. They're not in the house.

No están en casa.

Debes de tener mucho dinero para vivir en Ginebra.

= You must have a lot of money to live in Geneva.

Debe de ser importante. Tiene guardaespaldas.

= She must be important. She's got a bodyguard.

A ¿Qué hora es?

A What time is it?

B No lo sé. No llevo reloj. Pero deben de ser las cinco pasadas.

B I don't know. I haven't got my watch on. But it must be after five.

**Don't use *have to* to say that you're sure something is true.**



No hay luz. No deben de estar en casa.

= The lights aren't on. They must be out.

NOT The lights aren't on.

They have to be out.



### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of *might*, *can't*, *must*.

*must* /**m**ast/

*can't* /**k**aɪnt/

*might* /**m**aɪt/

but

he **might be** /'maɪ**b**i/ here  
here

he **can't be** /'kai:**b**i/ here

he **mustn't be** /'mʌs**b**i/

## 7A First conditional and future time clauses + *when, until, etc.*

**The first conditional has a similar structure in Spanish and English, but remember to use a present tense in the *if* clause.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Si preparas la comida, haré las bebidas.    | = If you <u>prepare</u> the food, I'll do the drinks. NOT If you <u>prepared</u> the food, I'll do the drinks. |
| Si no nos damos prisa, perderemos el avión. | = If we <u>don't hurry</u> , we'll miss the flight. NOT If we <u>won't hurry</u> , we'll miss the flight.      |
| Si no te puedo recoger, coge un taxi.       | = If I <u>can't</u> pick you up, take a taxi. NOT If I <u>won't can</u> pick you up, take a taxi.              |

***Unless* means *if ... not*. It is similar to Spanish *a no ser que* / *salvo que* / *a menos que* / *como no*. Remember that we use *unless* with a present simple verb.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Como no estudie mucho más, va a suspender el examen.      | = <u>Unless he studies</u> a lot more, he'll fail the exam.                  |
| Va a suspender el examen, a no ser que estudie mucho más. | = He'll fail the exam <u>unless</u> he studies a lot more.                   |
| Salvo que comas menos dulces, no vas a adelgazar.         | = <u>Unless you eat</u> fewer sweet things, you're not going to lose weight. |

**Future time clauses in Spanish often use a subjunctive. In English we use a present tense.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| En cuanto tengas los resultados, llámame. | = <u>As soon as you get</u> the results, ring me. NOT As soon as you <u>got</u> the results, ring me.    |
| Comeremos cuando lleguen los demás.       | = We'll eat <u>when the others arrive</u> . NOT We'll eat when the others <u>will arrive</u> .           |
| Me quedo con ellos hasta que terminen.    | = I'll stay with them <u>until they finish</u> . NOT I'll stay with them until that they <u>finish</u> . |

¿Me puedes mirar esto antes de que se lo enseñe al jefe?

- = Can you have a look at this before I show it to the boss? NOT Can you have a look at this before I will show it to the boss?



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Después de que me den sus informes, tomaré mi decision final. | = <u>After they give</u> me their reports, I'll make my final decision. NOT After that they <u>give me</u> their reports ... |
|---|--|

## 7B Second conditional, choosing between conditionals

The second conditional is similar in Spanish and English, but remember to put *if* with a past tense.

Si hablara mejor inglés, sería más fácil encontrar trabajo.

= ~~(If I spoke)~~ better English, it would be easier to find a job. NOT ~~If I speak~~ better English ...

Si hiciera buen tiempo, podríamos ir a hacer senderismo.

= ~~(If the weather was)~~ good, we could go hiking. NOT ~~If the weather is~~ good ...

The difference between first and second conditional is the same in Spanish and English.

Si ganamos, lo celebraremos por todo lo alto.

= If we win, we'll celebrate in style.

Si ganáramos, lo celebraríamos por todo lo alto.

= If we won, we'd celebrate in style.



A ¿Te vendría mejor si nos reuniéramos la semana que viene?

A Would it be better for you if we met next week?

B Mucho mejor.

B A lot better.

We can use *would* / *wouldn't* + infinitive without an *if* clause when we talk about imaginary situations.

Lo ideal sería seguir trabajando pero cobrando el doble.

= The ideal thing would be to keep working but to earn twice as much.



### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the auxiliary verbs in first and second conditionals

I'll /aɪl/

I'd /aɪd/

I'll /aɪl/ go next week

you'll /ju:l/

you'd /ju:d/

I'd /aɪd/ go next week

he'll /hi:l/

he'd /hi:d/

she'll /ʃi:l/ come tomorrow

she'll /ʃi:l/

she'd /ʃi:d/

she'd /ʃi:d/ come tomorrow

it'll /ɪtəl/

it'd /ɪtəd/

it'll /ɪtəl/ rain

we'll /wi:l/

we'd /wi:d/

it'd /ɪtəd/ be easier

they'll /ðeɪl/

they'd /ðeɪd/

we'll /wi:l/ get there sooner

we'd /wi:d/ get there sooner

## 8A Gerunds and infinitives

### Remember to use the gerund after prepositions and phrasal verbs.

- ¿Te has comprado alguna vez ropa sin probártela? = Have you ever bought clothes without trying them on?  
NOT ... without to try them on?
- Aún hoy en día mucha gente tiene miedo de volar. = Even today a lot of people are afraid of flying.  
NOT ... afraid of fly / to fly.

### If *to* is used as a preposition, it is followed by the gerund. Don't confuse it with *to* as the infinitive.

- Tengo muchas ganas de veros de nuevo. = I'm really looking forward to seeing you again.  
NOT ... to see you again.

### Spanish can use an infinitive as the subject of a sentence. English uses a gerund.

- Conducir rápido con niebla es una locura. = Driving quickly in fog is madness. NOT Drive quickly ...
- Hacer un poco de ejercicio cada día nos viene bien. = Doing a little exercise every day is good for us.  
NOT Do a little exercise ...
- Fumar mata. = Smoking kills. NOT To smoke kills.

### Don't forget to use the gerund after these common verbs, as well.

- Me encanta aprender inglés ... = I love learning English ... NOT I love learn English ...
- ... pero odio cometer errores en clase. = ... but I hate making mistakes in class. NOT ... but I hate to make ...
- Hoy no tengo ganas de hacer nada. = I don't feel like doing anything today. NOT I don't feel like do anything today.
- No me importa trabajar los fines de semana. = I don't mind working at weekends. NOT I don't mind work at weekends.

### After an adjective remember to use *to* + infinitive.

- Tu número de teléfono es fácil de recordar. = Your telephone number is easy to remember. NOT ... easy of remember.
- Es difícil recordar todas las reglas de gramática. = It's hard to remember all the rules of grammar. NOT It's hard remember all the rules of grammar.

### Spanish uses *para* + infinitive for reason or purpose. English uses *to* + infinitive.

- Te escribo para darte una buena noticia. = I'm writing to tell you some good news. NOT I'm writing for tell you some good news.
- Me voy en autocar para ahorrar dinero. = I'm going by coach to save money. NOT I'm going by coach for saving money.

### Remember that it's more common for verbs to take the infinitive with *to*.

- A pesar de la crisis, decidieron comprar la casa. = Despite the crisis, they decided to buy the house.  
NOT ... decided buying the house.
- Procura no despertar al bebé. = Try not to wake the baby. NOT Try not wake the baby.
- Prometo no volver a hacerlo. = I promise not to do it again. NOT I promise not do it again.

### Spanish verb + *persona* + subjunctive is similar to English verb + person + infinitive with *to*.



- Quiero que sepan todos que te amo.  
= I want everyone to know that I love you.  
NOT I want that everyone knows I love you.



Quiero que habléis en inglés todo el tiempo. = I want you to speak in English all the time.  
 NOT I want that you speaking ...  
 Nos gustaría que vinieses. = We d like you to come. NOT We d like that you came.  
 Me dijo que no me preocupara. = She told me not to worry. NOT She told me not worry. OR She told me that I not worried.

### Remember to use the infinitive without *to* with *make* and *let*.

Escalan montañas porque les hace sentirse bien. = They climb mountains because it makes them feel good. NOT ... because it makes them to feel good.  
 Sus padres no le dejan salir sin el móvil. = His parents don't let him go out without his phone. NOT His parents don't let him to go out without his phone.



## PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the rhythm of gerunds and infinitives.

Some people are afraid of flying.

It's easy to remember.

I'm looking forward to seeing you.

I want you to speak to them in English.

I'm never going to learn Polish.

We'd like you to come.

## 8B Reported speech: sentences and questions

### Reported speech is similar in Spanish and English.

Dijo que le gustaba ir al cine. = She said that she liked going to the cinema.  
 Me dijo que llegaba mañana. = He told me that he was arriving tomorrow.  
 Nos dijeron que lo harían lo antes posible. = They told us that they would do it as soon as possible.  
 Le dijo que no podía quedarse a cenar. = He told her that he couldn't stay for supper.  
 Nos dijo que venía mañana. = He told us that he was coming tomorrow.  
 Acabo de hablar con mi jefe y me ha dicho que puedo tomarme el viernes libre. = I've just spoken to my boss and he's said that I can have Friday off.

### Remember that using *that* after the reporting verb is optional in English.

Dijo que no tenía ganas de verte. = He said (that) he didn't feel like seeing you.  
 Nos prometieron que vendrían a la boda. = They promised us (that) they'd come to the wedding.

### Don't confuse *say* and *tell*. Use *told* with an object.

Me dijiste que querías un hotel rural.  
 = You told me that you wanted a country hotel.  
 OR You said that you wanted a country hotel.  
 BUT NOT You said me that you wanted a country hotel.



Nos dijeron que el examen había sido fácil. = They told us that the exam had been easy.  
 OR They said that the exam had been easy.  
 BUT NOT They said us that the exam had been easy.

**Remember to change the word order to subject + verb in reported questions. Don't use *do* / *did*.**

Me preguntó cuándo podía empezar.

= She asked me when I could start.  
NOT She asked me when could I start.

Le preguntaron dónde vivía.

= They asked him where he lived.  
NOT They asked him where does he live.

Le pregunté por qué quería hacer el curso.

= I asked her why she wanted to do the course.  
NOT I asked her why did she want to do the course.

**Remember to use *if* / *whether* when reporting a question that doesn't begin with a question word.**

Le pregunté si vivía en Portugal.

= I asked him if / whether he lived in Portugal.  
NOT I asked him do you live in Portugal?

El taxista le preguntó si era extranjero.

= The taxi driver asked him if / whether he was a foreigner.  
NOT The taxi driver asked him was he a foreigner.



## PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the reporting verbs.

said /sed/    say /sei/    told /təʊld/    tell /təʊl/    asked /ɑːskt/    ask /æsk/

## 9A Third conditional

**The third conditional is similar in Spanish and English.**

Si la hubiera visto, te lo habría dicho.

= If I'd seen her, I'd have told you.

Si no nos hubiese ayudado, no sé qué habríamos hecho.

= If she hadn't helped us, I don't know what we'd have done.

No habrían perdido si hubieran jugado como lo hicieron la semana pasada.

= They wouldn't have lost if they'd played like they did last week.

Habríamos podido venir el viernes si Mike no hubiera tenido una reunión.

= We could've come on Friday if Mike hadn't had a meeting.

Si me lo hubieses dicho la semana pasada, puede que te hubiera podido sacar las entradas.

= If you'd told me last week, I might have been able to get you tickets.

**Remember to use *had* + past participle after *if*.**



Si hubiera sabido que había tanto tráfico, me habría quedado en casa.

= If I'd known there was so much traffic, I'd have stayed at home. NOT If I have known ...

Si nos lo hubiera dicho, la podríamos haber recogido en el aeropuerto.

= If she'd told us, we could've picked her up at the airport. NOT If she would tell us ...

**Be careful with other ways of expressing a third conditional in Spanish.**

De haber salido antes, no habríamos perdido el avión.

= If we'd left earlier, we wouldn't have missed the flight.

Si lo sé, no vengo.

= If I'd known, I wouldn't have come.



## PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of third conditionals.

If I'd /aɪd/ seen her, I'd have /'aɪdəv/ told you.

If she hadn't /hædnt/ come, I don't know what we'd have /'wɪdəv/ done.

They wouldn't have /'wʊdntəv/ lost if they'd /ðeɪd/ played like last week.

We could've /'kʊdəv/ come on Friday if Mike hadn't had /'hædnt hæd/ a meeting.

## 9B Quantifiers

**Remember to use *a lot* if there is no noun, not *a lot of*.**

Los perros beben mucha agua. = Dogs drink a lot of water.

Los perros beben mucho. = Dogs drink a lot. NOT ~~Dogs drink a lot of.~~

A ¿Te gusta el sitio?

A Do you like the place?

B Sí, mucho.

B Yes, a lot. NOT ~~Yes, a lot of.~~

**Don't confuse *many* and *much*.**

No hay muchos sitios donde comer cerca del hotel. = There aren't many places to eat near the hotel. NOT ~~There aren't much places to eat near the hotel.~~

¿Conoces a mucha gente usa Whatsapp? = Do you know many people who use Whatsapp? NOT ~~Do you know much people that use Whatsapp?~~

No vayas tan rápido. Nos sobra tiempo. = Don't go so fast. We have plenty of time.

**Don't confuse *few* and *little*.**

Tenemos huevos y unas pocas patatas. = We've got eggs and a few potatoes. NOT ~~We've got eggs and a little potatoes.~~

Nos queda muy poca leche. = We've got very little milk left. NOT ~~We've got very few milk left.~~

**Don't confuse *too* + adjective with *too many* / *much* + noun.**

Es demasiado grande. = It's too big.

Las vacaciones fueron demasiado cortas. = The holidays were too short.



Usaste demasiado aceite.

= You used too much oil.

Había demasiada gente. = There were too many people.

**Remember that *enough* goes *before* a noun and *after* an adjective.**

No hace falta que vengas. = There's no need for you to come. We've already got enough help. NOT ~~... help enough.~~

Ya tenemos ayuda suficiente. = The situation isn't good enough. NOT ~~The situation isn't enough good.~~

**Remember to use *any* with a [-] verb and *no* with a [+] verb.**

No hay sitio para las bicicletas. = There isn't any room for the bikes. NOT There isn't no room for the bikes.

No podemos hacer una tortilla. = We can't make a tortilla. We've got no potatoes. NOT We haven't got no potatoes.

A ¿Te gustó el crucero?

B Sí, mucho.

A ¿No te aburriste?

B ¡Qué va! Había muchas cosas que ver y bastante que hacer.

A ¿Pero no había mucha gente en el barco?

B Sí, demasiada gente. ¡Y demasiada comida!

A ¿Y los camarotes? ¡A que eran minúsculos!

B No. Había espacio de sobra.

A ¿Repetirías?

B Iría mañana mismo si tuviera el dinero.

A Did you like the cruise?

B Yes, a lot.

A Weren't you bored?

B Not at all! There were lots of things to see and plenty to do.

A But weren't there a lot of people on the boat?

B Yes. Too many people. And too much food!

A And the cabins? I bet they were tiny!

B No. There was plenty of room.

A Would you go again?

B I'd go tomorrow if I had the money.



**PRONUNCIATION**

Be careful with the pronunciation of quantifiers.

any /'eni/

plenty /'plenti/

many /'meni/

lots of /'lɒtsəv/

none /nʌn/

enough /ɪ'naʃ/

a few /ə'fju:/

a few **too** many /ə'fju: tu:/

**10A Relative clauses**

**In relative clauses, Spanish *que* corresponds to *who*, *which* or *that* in English.**

Un 'hacker' es una persona que se mete en los ordenadores ajenos.

= A hacker is a person who / that gets into other people's computers.

Éste es el libro que te comenté ayer.

= This is the book which / that I told you about yesterday. NOT This is the book who ...

Una mascota es un animal que vive con sus dueños.

= A pet is an animal which / that lives with its owners. NOT A pet is an animal who ...

**Don't confuse *who* and *which*.**

Son personas que se toman las cosas en serio.

= They're people who take things seriously.

NOT They're people which take things seriously.



Era algo que no había hecho nunca antes.

= It was something which I'd never done before.

NOT It was something who I'd never done before.

### Don't use *what* instead of *who*, *which* or *that*.

- Éste es el libro que te había comentado. = This is the book which / that I told you about.  
NOT ... the book what I told you about.
- El tío que conocí en la fiesta se llama David. = The guy who / that I met at the party is called David.  
NOT The guy what I met at the party ...
- Es un cuadro cuyo principal atractivo es el uso de la luz indirecta. = It's a painting [whose] main attraction is use of indirect light.

### Remember that *whose* is similar to Spanish *cuyo(s)* / *cuya(s)*.

- Es una fotografía cuyas imágenes son siempre sorprendentes. = She's a photographer whose images are always surprising.

### Don't use *that* in non-defining relative clauses.

- El aeropuerto de Heathrow, que tiene cinco terminales, es uno de los más transitados del mundo. = Heathrow Airport, which has five terminals, is one of the busiest in the world. NOT ... that has five terminals ...
- Desde aquí vemos la catedral, que es del siglo XIV. = From here we can see the cathedral, which is 14th century. NOT ... that is 14th century.



### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the letters 'wh-'.  
*wh*o /hu:/      *wh*ose /hu:z/

*wh*ich /wɪtʃ/

*wh*ere /weə/

*wh*en /wen/

## 10B Question tags

### Spanish *¿no?* or *¿verdad?* has a similar meaning to English question tags.

- Vienen mañana, ¿no? = They're coming tomorrow, aren't they?
- Te gusta la ópera, ¿verdad? = You like opera, don't you?
- No les gustó la comida, ¿verdad? = They didn't like the food, did they?

### Remember that a question tag is the correct auxiliary verb and a pronoun.

- Habláis español, ¿no? = You speak Spanish, don't you? NOT You speak Spanish, no?
- Vivían en Italia, ¿verdad? = They used to live in Italy, didn't they? NOT They used to live in Italy, yes?

### Use negative tags for positive sentences and positive tags for negative sentences.

- Vendrán en avión, ¿verdad? = They'll come by plane, won't they?  
NOT ... will they?
- No hemos estado aquí antes, ¿no? = We haven't been here before, have we?  
NOT ... haven't we?



### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the rhythm of question tags. Make a short pause before the tag, and stress the auxiliary verb, not the pronoun.

They're coming tomorrow / aren't they?

They used to live in Italy / didn't they?

You like opera / don't you?

They'll come by plane / won't they?

They didn't like the food / did they?

We haven't been here before / have we?

You speak Spanish / don't you?



## 1B Personality

### What's he / she like?

Be careful with double consonants.

affectionate      bossy      rebellious

Be careful with certain adjectives of personality.



Son unos niños mimados / consentidos.  
= They're spoilt children.

Es una persona muy segura de sí misma.

= She's very self-confident.

Clara es de confianza. No te va a fallar.

= Clara is reliable. She won't let you down.

Mis padres son sensatos con el dinero, pero no son tacaños.

= My parents are sensible with money, but not mean.

Los adolescentes tienen muchos cambios de humor.

= Adolescents are very moody.

Tiene una mirada ansiosa.

= He has an anxious look.

Estamos ansiosos por volver a competir.

= We're keen to compete again.

NOT We're anxious to compete again.

Estoy ansioso por que lleguen las Navidades.

= I'm looking forward to Christmas.

NOT I'm anxious for Christmas.

Es una persona sensible. Le afectan los problemas de los demás.

= She's a sensitive person. Other people's problems affect her. NOT She's a sensible person.

Es una persona sensata. No hace nada sin pensarlo antes.

= He's a sensible person. He doesn't do anything without thinking about it first.

Es un pareja muy simpática / agradable.

= They're a very nice / friendly couple.

NOT They're a very sympathetic couple

Es una persona muy comprensiva.

= She/He's a very sympathetic person.

NOT She/He's a very comprehensive person.



### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress in these personality words.

ambitious

aggressive

reliable

anxious

competitive

sociable

jealous

sensitive

sensible

rebellious

Be careful with the 'ti' in ambitious, the 'xi' in anxious, and the 'ci' in sociable.

ambitious /æm'biʃəs/

anxious /'æŋkʃəs/

sociable /'səʊjəbl/

## 2A Money

### Verbs

#### Spelling

afford NOT aford                      borrow NOT borow

#### Be careful with *be worth* and *can afford*.

Vale mucho dinero.                      = It's worth a lot of money. NOT It worth a lot of money.

No nos podemos permitir ningún lujo.                      = We can't afford any luxuries. NOT We not afford any luxuries.

#### Don't confuse *borrow* and *lend*.

Young man: I'm borrowing Dad's car for the weekend. Fantastic!

El fin de semana voy a tomar prestado el coche de papá. ¡Genial!

Older man: I'm lending Jamie my car for the weekend. Bad idea!

Le voy a dejar el coche a Jamie el fin de semana. ¡Qué mala idea!

#### Don't confuse *lend* with *let* or *leave*.

¿Me dejas tus gafas un momento?                      = Will you lend me your glasses for a moment?

NOT Will you let me / leave me your glasses ... ?

#### Don't confuse *win*, *earn* and *charge*.

Mucha gente trabaja mucho, pero gana poco.                      = A lot of people work hard but don't earn much. NOT ... don't win much.

Les acaba de tocar la lotería.                      = They've just won the lottery. NOT They've just earned the lottery.

¿Cuánto te cobraron por traducir el artículo?                      = How much did they charge you for translating the article? NOT How much did they earn you ... ?

¿Cuánto se puede ganar como banquero?                      = How much can you earn as a banker? NOT How much can you charge ... ?

### Prepositions

#### Be careful with prepositions. They are often different in English.

¿Pagas en metálico o con tarjeta de crédito?                      = Do you pay in cash or by credit card? NOT ... with credit card.

¿Quién pagó la cena anoche?                      = Who paid for the dinner last night? NOT Who paid the dinner last night?

Guarda tu dinero. La comida la pago yo.                      = Put your money away. I'm paying for the meal. NOT I'm paying the meal.

¿Cuánto te pagan?                      = How much do they pay you? NOT How much do they pay for you?

Se gastó 150 € en vino la semana pasada.                      = He spent €150 on wine last week. NOT He spent ... in wine ...

Pedimos mucho dinero prestado al banco.                      = We borrowed a lot of money from the bank. NOT ... at the bank.

No me gusta endeudarme.                      = I don't like getting into debt. NOT ... getting myself debt.



## Nouns

### Be careful with *tax*.

Los impuestos municipales acaban de subir.

Las compañías de bajo coste cobran una tasa aparte por reservar los asientos

¿Cuánto pagas de impuestos?

= Local government taxes have just gone up.  
NOT ~~Local government fees~~ ...

= Low-cost airlines charge a separate fee for seat reservations. NOT ... ~~a separate tax~~ ...

= How much tax do you pay? NOT ~~How many taxes do you pay?~~

## Phrasal verbs

### Be careful with these phrasal verbs.

Te saqué €100 del cajero automático.

Te devuelvo el dinero al final del mes.

Mucha gente mayor tiene que vivir de sus ahorros.

Mucha gente tiene que vivir con menos de \$5 diarios.

= I took out €100 from a cash machine for you.

= I'll pay you back the money at the end of the month.

= Many older people have to live off their savings.

= Many people have to live on less than \$5 a day.



### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of these words.

lend /lend/

loan /ləʊn/

raise /reɪz/

were /wɜ:/

lent /lent/

lone /ləʊn/

rise /raɪz/

word /wɜ:d/

Remember that the 't' is silent in *mortgage*.

mortgage /'mɔ:ɡɪdʒ/

## 3A Transport

### Public transport and vehicles

#### Be careful with *car*, *bus* and *coach*.

un coche

un autobús

un autocar

un vagón (de tren)

una moto

una vespa

En las grandes ciudades

mucha gente va al trabajo

en metro.

= a car

= a bus

= a coach

= a coach OR a carriage

= a motorbike

= a scooter

= In big cities many people go to work on the Metro.

OR In big cities many people go to work by Metro.

BUT NOT ... ~~on Metro~~. OR ... ~~by the Metro~~.



## PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress in these words.

underground

motorway

platform

## On the road

Carretera en obras. = Roadworks ahead.

La carretera general está en obras.

= There are roadworks on the main road.

NOT The main road is in roadworks.

Hay obras en la M1. = There are roadworks on the M1.



Para si el semáforo está en rojo.

= Stop if the traffic lights are red.

NOT Stop if the traffic light is in red.



## PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress in these compound nouns.

cycle lane

seat belt

traffic jam

petrol station

speed limit

zebra crossing

rush hour

## How long does it take?

**The Spanish verb *tardar* has different meanings in English.**

El AVE tarda menos de una hora de Madrid a Valladolid. = The AVE takes less than an hour from Madrid to Valladolid.

¡No tardes! = Don't be long. OR Don't be late.

**Remember to use *How long ... ?* in questions.**

¿Cuánto tardas en llegar de tu casa a la oficina? = How long does it take you to get from your house to the office? NOT How much does it take ... ?

**Be careful with these phrasal verbs.**

Salimos tarde. = We set off late.

Acabé en el sitio equivocado. = I ended up in the wrong place.

¿Te recojo en el aeropuerto? = Shall I pick you up at the airport? NOT Shall I pick up you ... ?

Nos quedamos sin gasolina. = We ran out of petrol. NOT We ran out on petrol.

¡Cuidado! = Watch out! / Look out! NOT Watch! / Look!

### 3B Dependent prepositions

**Be careful with the prepositions after these verbs and adjectives.**

Depende del precio.

= It depends **on** the price. NOT It depends of the price.



Anoche soñé con mi jefe.

= Last night I dreamt **about** my boss.

NOT Last night I dreamt with my boss.

No te rías de mí.

= Don't laugh at me. NOT ~~Don't laugh of me.~~

Esto me recuerda vuestra boda.

= This reminds me **of** your wedding. NOT This reminds me your wedding.

¿Cuánto te gastas al mes en ropa?

= How much do you spend a month **on** clothes. NOT ... in clothes?

Está entusiasmado con el viaje.

= He's excited **about** the trip. NOT He's excited with the trip.

Está casado con una cantante de ópera.

= He's married **to** an opera singer.

NOT ... with an opera singer.

¿Tienes un minuto? Necesito hablarte del nuevo project.

= Have you got a minute? I need to talk to you **about** the new project. NOT I need to talk to you of the new project.

**English prepositions after verbs and adjectives are difficult to learn. Try to organize them into one of three categories.**

**Type 1: They remind us of the preposition we use in Spanish.**

He apologized *to* the policeman *for* being rude. – Le pidió disculpas *al* policía *por* haber sido maleducado.

**Type 2: The preposition in English is totally different to the preposition in Spanish.**

It depends *on* the weather. – Depende *del* tiempo.

**Type 3: No preposition needed in Spanish.**

Shall I ask *for* the bill? – ¿Pido la cuenta?

## 5A Sport

### People and places

Be careful with *árbitro*, *juez de silla* and *juez*.

<i>árbitro</i>	football, rugby, hockey, basketball	<i>referee</i>
<i>árbitro</i>	baseball	<i>umpire</i>
<i>juez de silla</i>	tennis	<i>umpire</i>
<i>juez</i>	ice skating, diving, gymnastics	<i>judge</i>

You can't directly translate *pista*, *cancha* and *campo* into English.

<i>pista</i>	athletics	<i>track</i>
	ski	<i>slope</i>
	tennis	<i>court</i>
<i>cancha</i>	baseball	<i>court</i>
	basketball	
<i>campo</i>	golf	<i>course</i>
	football, baseball, rugby	<i>pitch</i>



#### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the letter 'a' in these words.

'a' followed by two or more consonants is usually /æ/

athletics /æθ'letiks/

captain /'kæptɪn/

track /træk/

basketball /'bɑːskɪtbɔːl/

fans /fænz/

'a' followed by only one consonant or the letter 'y' is usually /eɪ/

baseball /'beɪsbɔːl/

spectators /spek'tetəz/

players /'pleɪəz/

stadium /'steɪdiəm/

'a' followed by double 'l' is usually /ɔː/

basketball /'bɑːskɪtbɔːl/

football /'fʊtbɔːl/

sports hall /spɔːts hɔːl/

## Verbs

### Spelling

lose NOT loose

### win / beat

¡Ganamos!

Ganamos el primer premio.

Ganamos al equipo rival.

= We won! NOT We beat!

= We won the first prize. NOT We beat the first prize.

= We beat the other team. NOT We won the other team.

### play / do / score

A ¿Practicas algún deporte?

B Sí, juego al tenis.

Juega bien. Va a marcar muchos goles.

No hace falta entrenar todos los días para ponerse en forma.

Algunos atletas se lesionan por sobreentrenamiento.

A Do you do any sports? NOT Do you practise any sports?

B Yes, I play tennis.

= He plays well. He's going to score a lot of goals.

NOT He plays well. He's going to mark a lot of goals.

= You don't have to train every day to get fit.

= Some athletes get injured through over-training.

## Phrasal verbs

Hay que calentarse antes de hacer deporte.

Tengo un amigo que hace ejercicio todos los días.

Le expulsaron por juego peligroso.

¡Fui eliminado en primera ronda!

= You have to warm up before doing any sport.

= I've got a friend who works out every day.

= He was sent off for dangerous play.

= I was knocked out in the first round!



### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of these words.

lose /lu:z/

draw /drɔ:/

warm /wɔ:m/

lose /lu:s/

score /skɔ:/

## 5B Relationships

### People

#### Spelling

friend NOT frend

Be careful with these nouns and verbs.



Al mediodía como con los compañeros.  
= At lunchtime I eat with my colleagues.

Salí con unos amigos / colegas.  
= I went out with some friends / mates.  
NOT I went out with some colleagues.



Su pareja no es española.

= Her partner isn't Spanish. NOT Her pair isn't Spanish.

Es mi pareja.

= She's my partner. NOT She's my couple.

Son amigos íntimos.

= They're close friends. NOT They're intimate friends.

¿Cómo se llama su prometido/a?

= What's your fiancé / fiancée called? NOT What's your promised called?

Se hicieron amigos hace años.

= They became friends years ago. NOT They made friends years ago.

### Verb phrases

Be careful with these verb phrases.

Nos hicimos amigos hace muchos años.

= We became friends many years ago. NOT We made ourselves friends many years ago.

Me da mucha pena que Ana y David hayan roto.

= I'm really sorry that Ana and David have broken up. NOT I'm really sorry that Ana and David have broken.

Me llevo muy bien con mi familia política

= I get on really well with my in-laws.

Les llegué a conocer bien mientras vivía en Glasgow.

= I got to know them well while I was living in Glasgow.



#### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress in these words.

classmate

flatmate

colleague

Be careful with the pronunciation of the letters 'o' and 'u' in these words.

know /nəʊ/

propose /prə'pəʊz/

broke /brəʊk/

up /ʌp/

touch /tʌtʃ/

dump /dʌmp/

become /bɪ'kʌm/

love /lʌv/

crush /krʌʃ/

## 6A Cinema

### Kinds of film

#### Be careful:

##### horror ≠ terror

Es una película de terror.

= It's a horror film. NOT It's a ~~terror~~ film.

##### plot ≠ argument

No me gusta que la gente me cuente el argumento de una película antes de verla.

= I don't like people telling me the plot of a film before I see it. NOT ... the ~~argument~~ of a film before I see it.

### People and things

#### Be careful with these nouns.

Carmen Maura ha protagonizado varias de las películas de Almodovar.

= Carmen Maura has starred in various films by Almodovar. NOT ~~Carmen Maura has~~ ~~protagonized various films by Almodovar.~~

Las continuaciones no suelen ser mejores que la película original.

= Sequels are not normally as good as the original film.

Es una crítica de cine muy respetada.

= She's a well respected film critic.

No es fácil escribir una buena crítica de una película.

= It's not easy to write a review of a film. NOT It's not easy to write a ~~critic~~ of a film.

Vi el avance ayer. ¿Cuando podemos ir a verla?

= I saw the trailer yesterday. When can we go and see it? NOT I ~~saw the advance~~ yesterday. ~~When can we go and see it?~~



#### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of these groups of consonants.

**script** /skript/

**effects** /ɪ'fekts/

**special** /ˈspeʃl/

**extra** /ˈekstrə/

Be careful with these sounds.

audien**ce** /ˈɔːdɪəns/

sci**ence** /ˈsaɪəns/

excit**ing** /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/

sc**ene** /siːn/

#### Don't confuse *in* and *on* in these verbs and phrases.

La película está ambientada en la Edad Media.

= The film is set in the Middle Ages. NOT ... set ~~on~~ the Middle Ages.

Está basada en hechos reales.

= It's based on a true story. NOT ... based ~~in~~ ...

Están rodando los exteriores en Almería.

= They're filming on location in Almería. NOT ... ~~in~~ location ...

Se ha doblado al inglés y al francés.

= It's been dubbed into English and French. NOT It's been dubbed ~~to~~ English and French.



#### PRONUNCIATION

Try to link the words in these phrases.

... is set in ... ... was shot on location ... ... is based on ... ... was dubbed into ...

## 6B The body

### Parts of the body

**Be careful with *hair*. It is normally uncountable.**

Tiene el pelo negro. = She has black hair. NOT ~~She has the black hair.~~

Hay un pelo en la sopa. ¡Qué asco! = There's a hair in the soup. How disgusting!

**Don't confuse *fingers, toes and thumbs*.**



**Spanish uses *el* or *la* with parts of the body. In English we say *my, your, her*, etc.**

Me duele la rodilla. = My knee hurts. NOT ~~The knee hurts.~~

¿Qué te hiciste en la mano? = What did you do to your hand? NOT ~~What did you do to the hand?~~

**In Spanish *pierna* and *pata* are different. In English they are both *leg*.**

Me rompí la pierna. = I broke my leg.

Rompí la pata de la mesa. = I broke the table leg.

Mi perro tiene la pata rota. = My dog's got a broken leg.



### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the 's' in the plural of these words.

/s/

/z/

lips

arms

hands

knees

eyes

Be careful with the pronunciation of *eyes* and *ears*.

eyes /aɪz/ NOT ice /aɪs/

ears /ɪəz/ NOT hears /hɪəz/

### Verbs related to the body

**Spanish has different verbs for the English verb *taste*.**

Tiene buen gusto para vestirse y para la música. = He's got good taste in music and clothes.

Sabe a limón.

= It tastes of lemon.

¿Notas el sabor a roble?

= Can you taste the oak?

Anda, pruébalo.

= Go on, taste it.



**Be careful with these verbs.**

El público se puso de pie y aplaudió con entusiasmo.

= The audience stood up and clapped/applauded enthusiastically.

Evita mirar fijamente la pantalla del ordenador.

= Avoid staring at the computer screen.

Nadie dijo nada pero todos asintieron con la cabeza.

= Nobody said anything, but they all nodded in agreement.



## 7A Education

### Be careful with the way we describe education in different cultures.

una escuela / un colegio	= a school
una escuela pública / un colegio público	= a state school (British English) / a public school (American English)
un colegio privado	= a private school
un instituto	= a secondary school (BrE) / a high school (AmE)
un colegio privado / un colegio de pago	= a private school or a fee-paying school
un colegio concertado	= a private school ( <i>receiving state subsidies</i> )
un colegio de monjas	= a convent school
un colegio mayor	= a hall of residence ( <i>for university students</i> )
un internado	= a boarding school
ir a la universidad	= go to university (BrE) / go to college (AmE)

## The school system in the UK and the US



### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress in these compound nouns.

primary school /'praɪməri sku:l/ NOT primary school

secondary school /'sekəndri sku:l/ NOT secondary school

state school /steɪt sku:l/ NOT state school

public school /'pʌblɪk sku:l/ NOT public school

private school /'praɪvət sku:l/ NOT private school

nursery school /'nɜːsəri sku:l/ NOT nursery school

## Verbs

### Be careful:

#### pass ≠ approve

Aprobé el examen.

= I passed the exam. NOT I ~~approved~~ the exam.

No aprueban mi conducta.

= They don't approve of my behaviour.

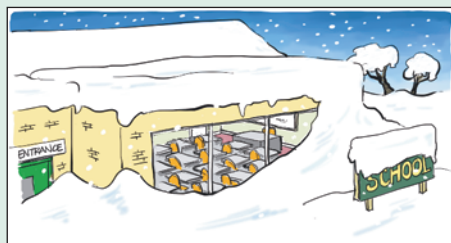
#### fail ≠ suspend

Suspendí el examen.

= I failed the exam. NOT I ~~suspended~~ the exam.

Quisiera saber por qué me suspendieron.

= I'd like to know why I failed. NOT I'd like to know why they ~~suspended~~ me.



Las clases se suspenden hasta que deje de nevar tanto.

= Classes are suspended until it stops snowing so hard.

### Be careful with revise.

Vamos a repasar los puntos clave.

= We're going to revise the key points. NOT We're going to repass the key points.

### The difference between educar or criar is similar to the difference between educate or bring up.

Mis padres me criaron / educaron de forma muy sensata.

= I was brought up by very sensible parents.

La educaron en un colegio bilingüe.

= She was educated at a bilingual school.

### The difference between aprender or estudiar is similar to the difference between learn or study.

Hay cosas que me cuesta aprender por mucho que las estudie.

= There are things I find hard to learn however much I study them.

### Be careful with the verbs make, let, and allow.

El profesor les hizo apagar sus teléfonos.

= The teacher made them switch off their phones. NOT The teacher ~~made them to switch off~~ their phones.

La profesora de inglés nos deja usar móviles para buscar vocabulario.

= Our English teacher lets us use mobile phones to look for vocabulary. NOT Our English teacher ~~lets us to use~~ mobile phones to look for vocabulary.

No nos dejan tener relojes inteligentes en los exámenes.

= We aren't allowed to have smart watches in exams. NOT We ~~aren't allowed have~~ smart watches in exams. OR They ~~aren't allow us use~~ smart watches in exams.

## 7B Houses

### Where people live

#### Be careful with these words

Vivo en al campo.

Vivo en las afueras de Valladolid.

Viven en un pequeño pueblo.

Vivimos en la costa atlántica.

La habitación está en el tercer piso.

¿Dónde viven en Valencia?

¿En el Russafa?

¡Bienvenido a casa!

¿Te gusta la casa?

Como todo está tan caro, este verano vamos a quedarnos en casa.

un chalet

un chalet adosado

= I live in the country.

= live on the outskirts of Valladolid.

= They live in a village.

= We live on the Atlantic coast.

= The room is on the third floor.

= Where do they live in Valencia?

In Russafa?

= Welcome home!

= Do you like the house?

= Because everything is so expensive we're going to stay at home this summer.

= a detached house OR a holiday villa

= a semi-detached house

#### Be careful when you describe cities, towns and villages in different cultures.

una ciudad grande = a city

una ciudad mediana/pequeña = a town

un pueblo (grande) = a (small) town

un pueblo (pequeño) = a village

una villa = a small town NOT a villa

una aldea = a hamlet

#### Be careful with *suburbios* and *suburb*.

En muchas ciudades grandes la gente pobre vive en los suburbios. = In many large cities poor people live in slums. NOT ... in suburbs.

Viven en una zona tranquila en las afueras no lejos de la ciudad. = They live in a quiet suburb not far from the city centre.



#### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress in these words.

outskirts

surburb

village

## Parts of a house or block of flats

### Spelling

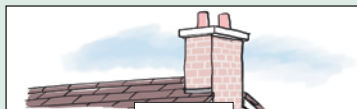
chimney NOT chimeney

**Be careful with these parts of a house or block of flats.**

una terraza	= a terrace / a patio
una azotea	= a roof terrace
la puerta del jardín	= the garden gate
el muro del jardín	= the garden wall
una pared	= a wall
la chimenea (hogar)	= the fireplace
la chimenea (conducto)	= the chimney
la planta baja	= the ground floor
un balcón (francés)	= a (Juliet) balcony



fireplace



chimney

**Be careful with roof and ceiling.**

El gato está en el tejado otra vez. = The cat's on the roof again. NOT The cat's on the ceiling again.



### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress in these words.

balcony

terrace

top floor

entrance

ground floor

## 8A Work

### Verb phrases

**Be careful with these verb phrases.**

Mi jefe acaba de dimitir.	= My boss has just <u>resigned</u> . NOT ... just dismissed.
La empresa me acaba de despedir.	= The firm has just <u>sacked</u> me.
En la crisis mucha gente fue despedida.	= A lot of people <u>were made redundant</u> in the crisis. NOT A lot of people were redundant in the crisis.
Se jubiló después de trabajar durante más de 35 años.	= She <u>retired</u> after working for more than 35 years. NOT She <u>jubilated</u> ...



### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress in these words.

redundant

overtime

software

advert

## Saying what you do

### Spelling

unemployed NOT ~~unemploy~~ qualified NOT ~~qualified~~ temporary NOT ~~temporey~~

### Be careful with these adjectives.

Estoy en paro. = I'm unemployed. NOT I'm an unemployed / ~~unemploy~~.

Soy autónomo. Trabajo con diferentes empresas. = I'm freelance. I work with different companies.

Soy autónomo. Tengo mi propia empresa. = I'm self-employed. I've got my own business. NOT I'm ~~autonomous~~.

Es un trabajo temporal. = It's a temporary job. NOT It's a ~~temporal~~ job

Soy el responsable del almacén. = I'm in charge of the warehouse. NOT I'm the ~~responsible of the warehouse~~.

Soy el encargado de tratamiento de datos. = I'm in charge of data storage. NOT I'm the ~~charged of data storage~~.

## Word building

### Be careful with these suffixes.

La jubilación anticipada ya es historia.

= Early retirement is a thing of the past.

Hoy en día el pleno empleo es un sueño.

= Full employment is a dream today.

Los científicos de hoy tienen las respuestas de mañana.

= Today's scientists have tomorrow's answers.

Un farmacéutico no puede recetar medicinas.

= A pharmacist can't prescribe medicines.

Los músicos son imprescindibles para el mundo moderno.

= Musicians are essential for the modern world.



### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of / stress in these words.

a) The stress in the new word is the same as on the old one.

farm

farmer

retire

retirement

law

lawyer

pharmacy

pharmacist

employ

employment

science

scientist

b) The stress in the new word is different.

apply

application

resign

resignation

qualify

qualification

music

musician

## 8B, 9A Word building

### Making nouns from verbs

#### Spelling

achievement NOT acheivement

attachment NOT atachment

#### Be careful with these nouns.

Me ha llegado un correo con un adjunto enorme.

= I've received an email with a huge attachment.  
NOT I've received an email with a huge enclosure.

No me hablo con mi novio.

= I'm not speaking to my boyfriend. We had an argument last night. NOT I'm not speaking to my boyfriend. We had a discussion last night.

Anoche discutimos.

= Have you ever been on a demonstration? NOT ... a manifestation?

¿Has estado alguna vez en una manifestación?

Los hoteles, bares y tiendas en España siempre tienen hojas de reclamaciones.

= Hotels, bars and shops in Spain always have complaints forms. NOT Hotels, bars and shops in ... reclamations forms.

La gestión de empresas hoy día no es nada fácil.

= Business management today isn't at all easy.  
NOT Business gestation today isn't at all easy.



#### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress in these words.

a) The noun and verb have the same stress.

argue

achieve

agree

attach

argument

achievement

agreement

attachment

b) The noun and verb are stressed differently.

compensate

demonstrate

explain

compensation

demonstration

explanation

### Making adjectives and adverbs

#### Be careful with prefixes for negative adjectives and adverbs.

Desafortunadamente, esta no es la solución a nuestros problemas.

= Unfortunately, this isn't the answer to our problems.

La oposición estaba incómoda con el nuevo gobierno.

= The opposition was uncomfortable with the new government.

No tuvimos suerte con el tiempo este verano.

= We were unlucky with the weather this summer.

Mi hermano mayor es muy impaciente.

= My eldest brother is very impatient.

El otro hermano es muy descuidado.

= My other brother is very careless.



#### PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress in these words. It's always on the same syllable.

luck

lucky

unlucky

luckily

unluckily

forture

forunate

unfortunate

fortunately

unfortunately

comfort

comfortable

uncomfortable

comfortably

uncomfortably

patience

patient

impatient

patiently

impatiently

care

careful

careless

carefully

carelessly

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